THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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THE MESSAGE.

After Reviewing our Relations with Foreign Powers

The President Recommends Measures Deemed Necessary.

Attention is Called to the Immense Surplus Revenue

And the Necessity of Relieving the People of their Burdens.

His Advice on Internal Revenue and on Tariff.

Position Taken on Civil Service Reform and Assessments.

The Blessings Detailed for Which we Should be Thankful.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1882.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

It is provided by the constitution that the president shall from time to time give congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In reviewing the events of the year which has elapsed since the commencement of your session, I first call your attention to the gratifying condition of our foreign affairs. Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character. Such slight differences as have arisen during the year have been already settled or are likely to reach an early adjustment. The arrest of citizens of the United States in Ireland under recent laws, which owe their origin to the disturbed condition of that country, has led to a somewhat extended correspondence with the government of Great Britain. A disposition to respect our rights has been practically manifested by the release of the arrested parties.

The claim of this nation in regard to the supervision of an inter-oceanic canal across the American isthmus has continued to be a subject of conference. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the divergence between the nations whose friendship is so closely cemented by the intimacy of their relations and the community of their interests

Our long established friendliness with Russia has remained unbroken and it has prompted me to proffer the earnest counsel of this government that measures be adopted for suppressing the persecution which the Hebrew race in that country has lately suffered. It has not transpired that any American citizen has been subjected to arrest or injury, but our courteous remonstrance has nevertheless been courteously received. There is reason to believe that the time is not far distant when Russia will be able to obtain security for all faiths within her borders.

At an international convention held at Paris in 1880 and attended by representatives of the United States, an agreement was reached in respect to the protection of trade marks, patented articles and the rights of manufacturing firms and corporations. The formulation into treaties of the recommendations adopted is receiving the attention which it merits

The protection of submarine cables is a subject now under consideration by an international conference at Paris. Believing it clearly the true policy of this government to favor the neutralization of this means of intercourse, I requested our minister to France to attend the convention as a delegate.

I also designated two of our eminent scientists to attend as our representatives a conference at Paris for considering the adoption of a common unit to measure electric force.

In view of the frequent occurence of conferences for the consideration of important matters of common interest to civilized nations, I respectfully suggest that the executive be endowed by congress with discretionary power to send delegates to such conventions, and provisions be made for defraying expenses incident thereto.

The difference between the United States and Spain as to effect of adjudgment and certificate of naturalization has not yet been adjusted but it is hoped and believed that negotiations now in progress will result in the re-establishment of the position which seems to this government so reasonable and just.

I have already called the attention of congress to the fact that in the ports of Spain and its colonies onerous fines have been imposed upon vessels of the United States for trivial, technical offenses against local regulations. Efforts for the abatement of these exactions have thus far proved unsuccessful. I regret to inform you also that the fees demanded by Spanish consuls in American ports are in some cases so large when compared with the value of the cargo as to amount in effect to a considerable export duty and that our remonstrances in this regard have not as yet received the attention which they seem to deserve.

The German government has invited the United States to participate in an international exhibition of domestic cattle, to be held at Hamburg in July, 1883. If this country is to be represented it is important that in the early days of this session congress should make a suitable appropriation for that purpose.

The death of Mr. Marsh, our minister to Italy, has evoked from that government expressions of profound respect for his exalted character and honorable career in the diplomatic service of his country.

The Italian government has raised a question as to the propriety of recognizing in his dual capacity the representative of this country recently accredited both as secretary of legation and as consul general at Rome. He has been received as secretary but his exequatur as consul general has thus far been withheld.

The extradition convention with Belgium, which has been in operation since 1874, has been lately supplanted by another. The senate has signified its approval and ratifications have been duly exchanged between the contracting countries To the list of extraditable crimes has been added that of the assassination or attempted assassination of the chief of state.

Negotiations have been opened with Switzerland looking to the settlement by treaty of the question whether its citizens can renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States without obtaining consent of the Swiss government. I am happy to inform you that immigration of paupers and criminals from certain of the cantons of Switzerland has substantially ceased and is no longer sanctioned by the authorities The consideration of this subject prompts the suggestion that the act of August 3rd, 1882, which has for its object the return of foreign convicts to their own country, should be so modified as not to be open to the interpretation that it effects the extradition of criminals on preferred charges of crime.

The porte has not yet assented to the interpretation which this government has put upon the treaty of 1830, relative to its jurisdictional right in Turkey It may be well however, that this difference shall be adjusted by a general revision of the system of jurisdiction of the United States in the countries of the east, a subject to which your attention has been already called by the secretary of state.

In the interest of justice towards Chili and Japan I trust that the question of the return of indemnity funds to the governments of those countries will reach at the present session the satisfactory solution which I have already recommended, and which has recently been foreshadowed by congressional discussion.

The treaty lately concluded with Corea awaits the action of the senate.

During the late disturbance in Egypt the timely presence of American vessels served as a protection to persons and property of many of our own citizens, and of citizens of other countries, whose governments have expressed their thanks for this assistance.

The recent legislation restricting emigration of laborers from China has given rise to the question whether Chinese proceeding to or from other countries may lawfully pass through our own. In construing the act of May 6th, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7th, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese emigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and should not forbid a mere transit of our territory. I ask the attention of congress to the subject for action if any may be deemed advisable.

This government recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the republic of Liberia by seeking to aid the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that republic and the British possession of Sierra Leone.

The reciprocity treaty with Hawaii will become terminated after September 9, 1883, on two months' notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has fostered commercial relations which it is important to preserve. I suggest, therefore, that early consideration be given such modifications of the treaty as seem to be demanded by the interest of our people.

In view of our increasing trade with both Hayti and San Domingo I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter by enlarging the scope of the mission of Port au Prince.

A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crossing of the frontier by armed forces of either country in pursuit of hostile Indians In my message last year I called attention to prevalent lawlessness upon the borders and the necessity of legislation for its suppression. I again invite the attention of congress to the subject. Partial relief from these mischiefs has been a subject in a convention which now awaits approval of the senate; as does another touching the establishment of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. If the latter is ratified action of congress will be required for establishing a suitable commission of survey

The boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala which led this government to proffer its friendly counsels to both parties has been amicably arranged

No change has occurred in our relations with Venezuela. I again invite your action in the matter of pending wars against that republic to which reference was made by special message from the executive at your session. An invitation has been received from the government of Venezuela to send a representative in July, 1883, to Caracas for participating in the centennial celebration of Bolivar, the founder of South American independence. In connection with this event it is designed to commence the erection at Caracas of a statue of Washington, and to conduct an industrial exhibition which will be open to American products. I recommend that the United States be represented and suitable provision be made therefor.

The selection of our mission in Central America to work which was authorized by congress at its late session has been since affected by the war between Peru and Bolivia on the one side and Chili on the other, begun more than three years ago on the occupation by Chili in 1880 of all the literal territory of Bolivia. Negotiations for peace were conducted under the direction of the United States. The allies refused to concede any territory, but Chili has since become master of the whole coast of both countries and of the capital of Peru. A year since, as you have already been advised by correspondence transmitted to you in January last, this government sent a special mission to the belligerent powers to express the hope that Chili would be disposed to accept a money indemnity for the expense of the work and to relinquish her demand for a portion of the territory of her antagonists. This recommendation, which Chili declined to follow, this government did not assume to enforce nor can it be enforced without resort to measures which would be in keeping neither with the temper of our people nor with the spirit of our institutions. The power of Peru no longer extends over its whole territory, and in the event of our interference, to enforce peace would need to be supplemented by the armies of the United States. Such interference would almost inevitably lead to the establishment of a protectorate, a result utterly at odds with our past policy, injurious to our present interests and full of embarrassments for the future. For effecting the termination of hostilities upon terms, at once just to the victorious nation and generous to its adversaries, this government has spared no efforts save such as might involve the complications which I have indicated. It is greatly to be deplored that Chili seems resolved to exact such rigorous conditions of peace and indisposed to submit to arbitration the terms of an amicable settlement. No peace is likely to be lasting that is not sufficiently equitable and just to command the approval of other nations

PEACE CONVENTION.

About a year since invitations were extended to the nations of this continent to a peace congress to assemble at Washington in November, 1882. The time of the meeting was fixed at a period then remote, in the hope, as the invitation itself declares, that in the meantime the disturbances between the South American republics would be adjusted. As that expectation seemed unlikely to be realized, I asked in April last for an expression of opinion from the two houses as to the advisability of holding the proposed convention at the time appointed. This action was prompted in part by doubts which mature reflection had suggested, whether the diplomatic usage and traditions of the government did not make it fitting that the executive should consult the representatives of the people before pursuing a line of policy somewhat novel in its character and far-reaching in its possible consequences In view of the fact that no action was taken by congress in the premises, and that no provision had been made for the necessary expenses, it was subsequently decided to postpone the convention, and I so notified the several governments which had been invited to attend. I am unwilling to dismiss the subject without assuring you of my support of any measures the wisdom of congress may devise for the promotion of peace on this continent and throughout the world, and I trust the time is nigh when with the universal consent of the civilized peoples all international differences shall be determined without resort to arms, by the benignant processes of arbitration.

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS.

Changes have occurred in the diplomatic representation of several foreign powers during the past year. New ministers from the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Chili, China, France, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands and Russia have presented their credentials. The missions of Denmark and Venezuela at this capital have been raised in grade; Switzerland has created a plenipotentiary mission to this government, and an embassy from Madagascar and a minister from Siam will shortly arrive.

Our diplomatic intercourse has been enlarged by the establishment of a mission with the new kingdom of Servia, by the creation of a mission to Siam and by the restoration of the mission to Greece. The shah of Persia has expressed his gratification that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that country, where the rights of our citizens have hitherto been courteously guarded by the representative of Great Britain.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

I renew my recommendation of such legislation as will place the United States in harmony with other maritime powers with respect to the prevention of collisions at sea.

COMMON TIME.

In conformity with your joint resolution of the 3d of August last, I have directed the secretary of state to address foreign governments in respect to the proposed conference for considering the subject of the universal adoption of a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and the regulation of time throughout the civilized world. Their replies will in due time be before you. An agreement was reached in Paris in 1875, between the principal powers for the exchange of official publication through the medium of their foreign departments. The admirable system which has been built up by the enterprise of the Smithsonian institution affords a practical basis for our co-operation in this scheme, and an arrangement has been effected whereby that institution will perform the necessary labor under the direction of the department of state. A reasonable compensation, therefore, should be provided by law.

CONSULAR FEES.

A clause in the act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service contemplates the reorganization of both branches of such service on a basis of living, fees to inure to the benefit of the treasury. I cordially favor such a project as likely to correct abuses in the present service. The secretary of state will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganization.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From a full and interesting report of the treasury department as offered by the report of the secretary, it appears that the ordinary revenues from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, were as follows: From customs, $220,421,730.35; from internal revenue, $153,383,230.41; from the sale of public lands, $4,753,140.69; from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, $8,956,794.45; from repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies, $840,554.37; from sinking fund for Pacific railway companies, $329,637.14; from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., $1,343,346.00, from fees, consular letters-patent and lands, $2,636,990.97; from proceeds of sales of government property, $314,959.85; from profits of coinage, bullion deposits and assays, $4,116,693.73; from Indian trust funds, $575,243.22; from deposits by individuals for surveying public lands, $3,052,306.36; from revenues of the District of Columbia, $1,715,176.41; from miscellaneous sources, $3,383,445.43; total ordinary receipts, $403,525,250.28. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were: For civil expenses, $18,042,386.42; for foreign intercourse, $1,387,586.19; for Indians, $1,736,747.40; for pensions, $61,345,193.95; for military establishments, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $43,570,494.19; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards, $15,032,046.26; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, $34,539,237.50; for expenditures on account of the district of Columbia, 3,330,543.87; for interest on public debt, $71,077,206.79; total ordinary expenditures, $257,981,439.57. Leaving a surplus revenue of $145,543,810.71, which with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury $20,737,694.84 makes $166,281,505.55.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce of the United States during the last fiscal year, including imports and exports of merchandise and specie, was as follows: Exports of merchandise, $750,542,257; specie, $49,417,479, total, $799,959,736. Imports—Merchandise, $724,639,574; specie, $42,472,390; total, $767,111,964. Excess of exports over imports of merchandise, $25,902,683. This excess is less than it has been before in any of the previous six years, as appears by the following table for years ending June 30th, excess of exports over imports of merchandise:

1876	$17,679,643
1877	151,152,094
1878	257,814,234
1879	264,661,665
1880	167,683,912
1881	259,712,718
1882	25,902,683

NATIONAL BANKS

During the year there have been organized 171 national banks. Of these institutions there are now in operation 2,269, a larger number than ever before. The value of their notes in active circulation on July 1, 1882, was $324,656,458. I commend to your attention the secretary's views in respect to the circulation and to the modes by which the impending difficulties may, in his judgment, be averted

SILVER COINAGE.

In respect to the coinage of silver dollars and the retirement of the silver certificates I have seen nothing to alter but much to confirm me in the sentiments to which I gave expression last year. A comparison between the respective amount of silver dollars in circulation on November 1, 1881, and November 1, 1882, shows a slight increase of a million and a half of dollars, but during the interval there had been in the whole number coined an increase of twenty-six million. Of the amount thus far milled more than $35,000,000 are in circulation The mass of accumulated coin has grown so great that the vault room at present available for storage is scarcely sufficient to contain it. It is not apparent why it is desirable to continue this coinage so enormously in excess of public demand. As to the silver certificates, in addition to the grounds which were taken last year to justify their retirement may be mentioned the effect which is likely to ensue from the supply of gold certificates, for whose issuance congress recently made provision and which are now in active circulation.

REVENUE REDUCTION

You cannot fail to note with interest the discussion by the secretary as to the necessity of providing by legislation some mode of freeing the treasury of an excess of assets. In the event of failing to reach an early agreement for the reduction of taxation, I heartily approve the secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reductions in the annual revenues of the government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of congress, at its last session, the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure from unnecessary taxation It is one of the tritest maxims of political economy that all taxes are burdensome however wisely and prudently imposed, and though there have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to raising the national revenues and indeed as to the principle upon which taxation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes should be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to one hundred millions of dollars; for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, the surplus was more than one hundred and forty five millions. The report of the secretary shows what disposition has been made of these moneys. They have not only answered the requirements of the sinking fund, but have afforded a large balance applicable to other reductions of the public debt. But I renew the expression of my conviction that such rapid extinguishment of the national indebtedness which is now taking place, is by no means a cause for congratulation. It is a cause, rather, for serious apprehension If it continues it must speedily be followed by one of the evil issues clearly set forth in the report of the secretary. Either the surplus must be idle in the treasury or the government will be forced to buy at market price its bonds which have not been redeemable and which, under such circumstances, cannot fail to command an enormous premium, or the swollen revenue will be devoted to extravagant expenditures which as experience has taught is ever the bane of overflowing treasury. It was made apparent in the course of the animated discussions which this question aroused at the last session of congress, that the policy of diminishing the revenue by diminishing taxation commanded general approval of the members of both houses. I regret the cause of conflicting views as to the best methods by which that policy should be made operative so that none of the benefits have as yet been reaped.

In fulfillment of what I deem my duty, but with little hope that I can make a valuable contribution to this vexed question, I shall proceed to intimate briefly my own views in relation to it. Upon the showing of our financial condition at the close of the fiscal year I feel justified in recommending to congress the abolition of internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and on distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers and dealers in such articles. I venture now to suggest, unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenditures of the government for the coming year have been underestimated, that all internal revenue tax which relate to distilled spirits can be prudently abrogated. Such a course if accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection, which would thus be easy of accomplishment, might reasonable be expected to result in diminishing the cost of such collection by at least $2,500,000 and in the retirement from office of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The system of excise duties has never commended itself to the favor of the American people and has never been resorted to except for supplying a deficiency in the treasury when by reason of special exigencies the duties on imports have proved inadequate for the needs of the government. The sentiment of the country doubtless commands that the present excise tax shall be abolished as soon as such can safely be pursued. It seems to me however for various reasons that as sweeping a measure as the total abolition of internal taxes would for the present be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention. First, it is by no means clear that even if the existing system of duties on imports is continued without modification the duties alone will be sufficient for all the needs of the government. It is estimated that one hundred millions will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would justify in my judgment the retention of the present portion of the system of internal revenue which is the least objectionable to the people. Second, as a total abolition of excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious if not an unsurmountable objection to a thorough revision of the tariff, and to any considerable reduction in import duties.

The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each house of congress in the passage of the act creating the tariff commission. The report of that commission will be laid before you at the beginning of this session, and will furnish you with such information as to the condition and prospects of the various commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and other interests of the country, and contain such suggestions for statutory revision as will practically aid your action upon this important subject.

The revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, amounted to $137,000,000 It has in these three succeeding years reached first $186,000,000, then $198,000,000 and finally as has been already stated, $220,000,000. The income from this service for the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1883, will doubtless be considerably in excess of the sum last mentioned If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained it is plain that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this reduction I am far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor, but the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burdens among all classes and occupations and bring it into closer harmony with the present needs of industry Without entering into minute detail, which under the present circumstances is quite unnecessary, I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles and upon sugar, molasses, silk and woolen goods.

If a general revision of the tariff be found to be impracticable at this session I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them is specially referred to by the secretary in a recent decision of the supreme court: the necessity of amending the law by which the duties of standard of color is adopted as the test of saccharine strength of sugars is too obvious to require comment.

INDIANS.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the only outbreaks of Indians during the past year occurred in Arizona and in the southwestern part of New Mexico They were promptly quelled, and the quiet which has prevailed in all other parts of the country has permitted such an addition to be made to the military force in the region endangered by the Apaches that there is little reason to apprehend trouble in the future

COAST DEFENCES.

The reports of the secretary which relate to our sea coast defences and their armament suggest the gravest reflections Our existing fortifications are notoriously inadequate to the defense of the great harbors and cities, for whose protection they were built. The question of providing an armament suited to our present necessities has been the subject of consideration by a board whose report was transmitted to congress at the last session. Pending the consideration of that report the war department has taken no steps for the manufacture or conversion of any heavy cannon but the secretary expresses the hope that authority and means to begin that important work will soon be provided.

NATIONAL GUARD.

I invite the attention of congress to the propriety of making more adequate provisions for arming and equipping the militia than is afforded by the act of 1806, which is still upon the statute books. The matter has already been the subject of discussion in the senate and a bill which seeks to supply the deficiencies of existing laws is now upon its calendar.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

The secretary of war calls attention to the fact of embarrassment growing out of the recent act of congress, making the retirement of officers of the army compulsory at the age of sixty-four. The act of 1867 is still in force, which limits to four hundred the number of those who can be retired for disability, and upon their own application. The two acts, when construed together, seem to forbid the relieving, even for absolute incapacity, of officers who do not fall within the purview of the latter statute, save at such time as there may chance to be less than four hundred names on the retired list. There are now 420. It is not likely that congress intended this result, and I concur with the secretary that the law ought to be amended.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The ground that induced me to withhold my signature from the bill entitled an act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on certain rivers and harbors, which became a law near the close of your last session, prompts me to express the hope that no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present session of congress. Indeed such a measure would be now open to a serious objection in addition to that which was lately urged upon your attention. I am informed by the secretary of war that a portion of the sum appropriated for various items specified in that act remains unexpended. Of the new works which were authorized expenses have been incurred on two only, for which the total appropriation was $210,000. The present available balance is disclosed by the following table:

Amount of appropriation by act of August 2, 1882	$18,738,875
Amount appropriation by act of June 19, 1882	10,000
Amount appropriation for payments to J. B. Eads	309,301
Unexpended balance of former appropriations	4,733,567
Total	$23,791,138
Less amount drawn from treasury between July 1st, 1882, and November 30, 1882	6,056,194
Total	$17,734,944

Apparently this exhibit shows that so far as concerns most of the items to which the act of August 2, 1882, relates, there can be no need of further appropriations until after the close of the present session. If, however, any action should seem to be necessary in respect to particular objects, it will be entirely feasible to provide for those objects by appropriate legislation. It is probable, for example, that a delay until the assembling of the next congress to make additional provision for the Mississippi river improvement might be attended with serious consequences if it should appear to be the case. A just bill relating to that subject would command my approval. This leaves me to offer a suggestion which which I trust will commend itself to the wisdom of congress. Is it not advisable that grants of considerable sums of money for diverse and independent schemes of internal improvement should be made subjects of separate and distinct legislative enactments. It will scarcely be gainsaid even by those who favor the most liberal expenditures for such purposes as are sought to be accomplished by what is commonly called the river and harbor bill that the practice of grouping in such a bill appropriations for a great diversity of subjects, evidently separated either in their nature or the locality with which they are concerned or in both, is one which should be changed It is inevitably tending to secure the success of the bill as a whole, though many of the items if separately considered could scarcely fail of rejection By the adoption of the course I have recommended, every member of congress, whenever an opportunity should arise for giving his influence and vote for meritorious appropriations, would be enabled so to do without being called on to sanction others undeserving of his approval So also the executive would be afforded thereby full opportunity to exercise his constitutional right of opposing whatever appropriations appear to him objectionable, without imputing the success of others which commended themselves to his judgment. It may be urged in opposition to these suggestions that the number of works of internal improvement which are justly entitled to governmental aid is so great as to render impracticable separate appropriations bills therefor, or even for such a comparatively limited number as to need the disposition of large sums of money This objection may be well founded, and whether it be or not the advantages which would be likely to ensue from the course I have recommended may perhaps be more effectively attained by another, which I respectfully submit to congress as an alternative proposition. It is provided by the constitutions of fourteen of our states that the executive may disapprove of any item or items of a bill appropriating money, whereupon the part of the bill approved shall be law, and the part disapproved shall fail to become law unless repassed according to the provisions prescribed for the passage of bills over the veto of the executive. The states wherein some such provision as the foregoing is a fundamental law, are Alabama, Colorado, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Oregon, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. I commend to your careful consideration the question whether an amendment of the federal constitution in the particular indicated, would not afford the best remedy for what is often a grave embarrassment, both to members of congress and to the executive, and is sometimes a serious public mischief.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy states that in the movements of the various squadrons during the year in home and foreign waters, our officers and seamen with such ships as we possess have continued to illustrate the high character and excellent discipline of the naval organization.

LOSS OF THE JEANETTE.

On the 21st of December, 1881, information was received that the exploring steamer Jeannette had been crushed and abandoned in the Arctic ocean. The officers and crew, after a journey over the ice, embarked in three boats for the coast of Siberia. One of the parties, under command of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, reached the land and falling in with natives was saved. Another under Lieutenant Commander De Long landed in a barren region near the mouth of the Lena river. After six weeks had elapsed all but two of the number had died from fatigue and starvation, and no tidings have been received from the party in the third boat, under command of Lieutenant Chipp, but a long and fruitless investigation leaves little doubt that all its members perished at sea. As a slight tribute to their heroism I give in this communication the names of the gallant men who sacrificed their lives on the expedition: Lieut Commander Geo. W. De Long, Surgeon James M. Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, Hans Hallen Erickson, Heinrich H. Kauche, George A. Boyd, Walter Lee, Adolph Dressler, Carl Gortz, Nelse Soerson, the cook Ah Sam, and the Indian Alexy. The officers and men in the missing boat were Lieutenant Charles W. Chipp commanding, Wm Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Walter Shortell, Albert C. Kuhne, Edwin Star, Henry D. Warren and P. E. Johnston. Lieutenant Giles B. Harber and Master William Schwitzekisch are now bringing home the remains of Lieutenant De Long and comrades in pursuance of directions of congress.

OTHER ARCTIC DISASTERS.

The Rodgers, fitted for the relief of the Jeannette in accordance with an act of congress of March 3rd, 1881, sailed from San Francisco June 16th, under command of Lieutenant R. M. Berry. On November 30 she was accidentally destroyed by fire while in winter quarters in St. Lawrence bay, but the officers and crew succeeded in escaping to the shore. Lieutenant Berry and one of his officers, after making a search for the Jeannette along the coast of Siberia, fell in with Chief Engineer Melville's party and returned home by way of Europe. The other officers and crew of the Rodgers were brought from St. Lawrance by the whaling steamer North Star,

Master Charles F. Putnam, who had been placed in charge of a depot of supplies at Cape Serdze, returning to his post from St. Lawrence across the ice in a blinding snow storm, was carried out sea and lost, notwithstanding all efforts to rescue him.

NAVAL FORCE.

It appears by the secretary's report that the available naval force of the United States consists of 37 cruisers, 14 single-turreted monitors built during the rebellion, a large number of smooth bore guns and Parrott rifles, and 87 rifled cannon. The cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modern armored vessels and the armament by high-power rifled guns. The reconstruction of our navy, which was recommended in my last message, was begun by congress authorizing in its recent act the construction of large armored steel vessels of the character recommended by the late naval advisory board, and subject to the final approval of a new advisory board, to be organized as provided by that act. I call your attention to the recommendation of the secretary and the board that authority be given to construct two more cruisers of smaller dimensions and one fleet dispatch vessel, and that appropriations for high power rifled cannon, for the torpedo service and for other harbor defences. Pending the consideration by congress of the policy to be hereafter adopted in conducting the eight large navy yards and their expensive establishments, the secretary advocated reduction of expenses therefor to the lowest possible amounts, for the purpose of affording officers and seamen of the navy opportunity to exercise and dis-

[Continued on Third Page.]

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Three Months	2 50	One Month	1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE
One month	$2 00	Six Months	$1 00
Three Months	50	One Month	25

ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application at the office

JOB WORK
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will [illegible]. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
Mr. Henry Hess is the authorized collector and director for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We print this morning the full text of the president's message. It is an unusually dull and uninteresting document. It does not contain a single fresh recommendation, and is full of unimportant statements and suggestions. Of course the message contains many good ideas, but they are now very trite. It was expected that the message might bear internal evidence that Secretary Folger had been running for governor of New York, but it does not. It does discuss the question of civil service reform, but his conduct has not been such as to show any sincerity. His message last year had similar professions in favor of civil service reform but he immediately surrounded himself with a set of politicians who are accustomed to sneer at civil service reform and reformers. All administration papers were filled with the most bitter attacks on Curtis and others for denouncing political assessments. That President Arthur should give so much attention to the subject shows that he is beginning to understand the temper of the country. But he is too late. Had he during the year past attempted to carry out the civil service reform suggestions of his last message, his present utterances would command some attention and respect as well. But they can not, surrounded as he is by the influence of the Hubbells, Keifers, Robesons and Logans.

Regarding the other recommendations, there are a few that will receive attention. He advises well about the repeal of internal revenue taxes and then tells congress that it is a question whether it would be wise to accept the suggestion. He incidentally discusses in this connection tariff legislation. He favors with free traders the reduction of the tariff and yet utters in the same breath the fallacies regarding the protection of labor. He wisely tells congress that our shipping has been driven from the sea. He gives as reasons, that our ships cost too much so that interest on capital and taxes are much greater than in England and thus cannot freight as cheaply as English ships. This is true. The remedy apparently is simple and that is that we should buy our ships in England and so be able to compete with English shippers in getting the shipping trade. President Arthur admits there can not be competition in iron ships with American bottoms, but closes his message by asking congress to encourage this and virtually declares against free shipping. His suggestion that the executive have the right to sign only parts of bills and to veto other parts was a good one. His illustration from the harbor and river bill was pertinent. The same suggestion, however, has been made by both Hayes and Grant.

The message can hardly be said to have a single new suggestion. He speaks of great difficulties, but offers no solution. It is the part of a public man not only to estimate the dangers ahead, but it is equally important to suggest remedies. He appears in the message as both a protectionist and free trader, as a reformer and a friend of Mike, Steve and Barney. He straddles all questions about which there is a serious difference of opinion in the party, and under the guise of fairness argues on both sides. It contains no clear cut opinions or expressions, and will have as little influence as such a document could have.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting Bills Allowed and Other Business Transacted

The first regular monthly meeting of the city council was held last night, with Mayor Robbins in the chair, and Aldermen Himebaugh, Brown, Anderson and Downing responded to roll call. City Clerk McGreery and City Attorney Fields were also present. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, business was proceeded with in the usual order.

A petition signed by the directors of the Colorado Springs Athletic association and about forty other citizens was read asking that the association be granted the privilege of taking water from the city hydrant located near the grounds with a view to the establishment of a skating rink. On the motion of Alderman Anderson this petition was laid upon the table until later in the evening.

The clerk then read a petition from the Denver & New Orleans railway company asking that the council grant to said company a further right of way on Moreno avenue. On motion of Alderman Anderson this petition was laid upon the table until later in the evening.

The petitions having all been read next in order of business came the report of committees.

Aldermen Himebaugh, Anderson and Downing, constituting the finance committee, recommended that the city treasurer procure a suitable book in which to keep a register of the city bonds. The council instructed the treasurer to purchase the book, as suggested by the committee.

The committee on streets and ditches, to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Clark for the grading of Platte avenue, between Weber street and Wasatch avenue recommended its adoption.

The petition of F. G. Rowe, for the erection of a bridge across Shook's run, at its intersection with Willamette avenue, was granted.

The reports of City Treasurer Hooker and Police Magistrate Pixley were read and placed on file.

The rules were then suspended and the council proceeded to audit the usual monthly bills.

BILLS ALLOWED

E J Eaton	$ 200 00
George Rollins	1 00
Gas & Coke Co	8 10
S R Cessions	1,300 00
W Jannox & Bro	1 50
J W Warners	5 14
Jones & Lynch	4 00
Opera House Co	30 00
G F [illegible]	20 00
John Pixley	8 00
A T Downing	40
Clement & Russell	6 00
P B Finn	3 00
S S Clark	1 00
N Rudy	2 00
Wm Curtiss	11 5
S [illegible]	17 00
W A Rust	6 00
George English	1 00
Giles Crissey	52 88
Ostrander & Thomas	18 65
Labor on streets and ditches	28 70
Salary roll	180 73
Jackson Hose Co	30 00

The bills of Wm Harri on for rent, L. Bell for labor, Jenkins & Co for coal, J. L. Marsten for plumbing and W. T. Hilton, for crockery, were referred to the appropriate committees.

The petition of the Denver & New Orleans railway was, on the motion of Alderman Brown, taken from the table and the rules were suspended in order to take action on it. The petition asked for an additional right of way of 909 feet on Moreno avenue west of Saguache avenue. Accompanying the petition was one giving the authority of the persons owning over one half of the property fronting on the proposed extension. Also a certificate from the county clerk showing that they were the owners of said property.

Mr. France, who was present, at the request of the mayor, explained that the object of the additional right of way was for the purpose of the construction of a Y so that the through trains between Denver and Pueblo could run in and out of Colorado Springs over the Y.

Aldermen Wheeler and Wilson appeared in the mean time and took their seats.

Alderman Brown then introduced an ordinance giving to the Denver & New Orleans railway the right of way asked for and moved its adoption, which was seconded by Alderman Himebaugh.

City Attorney Fields was asked as to the legality of the ordinance as read, and said that it was in his opinion all right. He said that he did not see how the road could ask for less and attain the object desired.

A vote was taken on the passage of the ordinance, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Alderman Anderson the petition in reference to the skating rink was taken from the table.

Alderman Wilson said that inasmuch as the membership of the Athletic association was composed to a great extent of our firemen, who used the city water to so good an advantage in case of a fire, and without payment for their service he would favor the granting of the petition. He introduced a motion to that effect with the understanding that the water be used under the direction of the superintendent of water works.

This motion received a second but before a vote was taken Alderman Wheeler raised the question as to whether the passage of such a motion might not cut a figure in the water suits now pending against the city from the fact that the water was not to be used for domestic purposes.

It was deemed advisable to refer the matter to the water works committee for investigation before taking any definite action.

Section 5, of the city ordinances placing a license on billiard tables was so amended as to reduce the license to $10 on the first table and $5 on every additional table.

The council then went into executive session for ten minutes and afterwards adjourned.

Major J. H. Betts, the operator of the Western Union Telegraph company, did some very effectual work yesterday. He received the president's message, amounting to over 10,000 words, and was not relieved in his work from beginning to end. Besides, he took the regular press report, thus giving him a steady sitting at the key of over fifteen hours. To Mr Betts' credit we will say that his copy was remarkably plain considering the time he remained at the instrument without relief. At nearly all of the other offices in the state the message was taken by two and frequently three different operators.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

SENATE

WASHINGTON, December 4.—At 11 o'clock to-day the house was opened by Speaker Keifer. The gallery was comfortably filled. On the floor was the usual bustling scene of members engaged in friendly greeting and exchanging jocular remarks over the recent election. The desk occupied at the last session by the late Updegraff is tastefully draped.

Roll call disclosed the presence of two hundred and two members. The following were then sworn in as members of the house to fill vacancies: Hill of Illinois, to succeed Hawk; Reese, of Georgia, to succeed Stephens; Shelby, of Alabama, to succeed himself.

Calkins, of Indiana, presented a memorial against the swearing in of Shelby, but asked for no action beyond reference to the committee of elections, so ordered.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to inform the president and the senate that the house was ready to proceed to business.

The speaker presented the report of the tariff commission, which, on motion of Mr. Kelley, was referred to the committee on ways and means.

HOUSE

Harris, of Tennessee, presented a memorial of the board of health of Memphis, approving the action of the national board of health and asking adequate appropriations to sustain the same. Referred.

Bills introduced: By Hill, of Colorado, prohibiting coinage at the Denver mint; Voorhees, granting a pension of fifty dollars per month to the widow of Rear Admiral Scott.

The senate then went to the calendar, and after disposing of one or two private bills, took a recess.

Exciting Capture of Desperadoes

KANSAS CITY, December 4.—The Times Moberly, Mo. special says: An exciting chase participated in by a large number of citizens occurred here to-day, and resulted in the death of one desperado and the wounding of two others. On Saturday three men arrived here and registered at the hotel as William and John Curry and O. Smith, of Ottumwa, Iowa. Yesterday citizens recognized them as Nicholas, John and Richard Cook, three notorious desperadoes, whose home is at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, and they were further identified as three out of the four men whom the authorities attempted to arrest at Topeka, Kansas, last Tuesday, in which attempt a sheriff and an aid were badly wounded. Marshal Lynch of this city being informed prepared to arrest them, and accompanied by Officers Stilger and Keller approached them on the street in the business portion of town at noon to-day. John Cook at once drew a revolver and fired at Lynch. Several shots were exchanged. Then the desperadoes started on a run, followed by the officers and a large crowd of citizens, who kept up a running fire with pistols and shot-guns hastily gathered along the way. The fleeing men after doubling for several blocks came on to two saddle horses which they mounted and started southwest. The third continued westward on foot, each pursued by detachments of the crowd. Nicholas and John, the two on horseback, were overtaken by mounted men and captured after receiving several wounds, Nicholas getting a charge from a shot gun in his head while John was knocked from his horse with a clubbed gun. The horses also were shot in several places. Richard fleeing alone was pursued by Marshal Lynch and Thomas Hawoth, and after several shots were exchanged he fell mortally wounded and died while the officers were bringing him back to town in a wagon. Nicholas and John were brought back and their wounds dressed. Nicholas was wounded in the head and will probably die before morning. John is also badly hurt. The men were shot in several places and altogether one hundred shots must have been fired during the chase. The desperadoes were well armed and fired a large number of shots, but strangely not one of the pursuing party was hurt.

Grant's Defense of Porter

WASHINGTON, December 4.—A letter from General Grant to Senator Cameron on the case of Fitz John Porter, dated February 4, 1882 is made public to-day. The recent magazine article of General Grant upon the same subject presented all the statements made in this latest contribution to the literature of the case. The letter closes as follows: "I commenced reading up this case with the conviction that General Porter had been guilty as found by the court martial but I came out of the investigation with the thorough conviction that I and the public generally had done him a fearful injustice, and I am entirely satisfied that any intelligent man or lawyer who will throw aside prejudice and examine the case as I have done will come to the same conclusions. As stated in my letter to the president, I feel it incumbent on me, in view of the positions I have heretofore held and my failure then to do what I now wish I had done, to do all in my power to place General Porter right before the public and in future history and repair my own injustice. I address this letter to you knowing you will have a desire to do just what your judgment dictates as being right in the matter, and that you will state to whomsoever it may seem to you proper and necessary my present convictions upon this case.

Archbishop of Canterbury Dead

LONDON, December 3.—The Archbishop of Canterbury died at 7:15 this morning. The archbishop passed away quietly and apparently without suffering, in the presence of his three daughters, Davidson, his son in law, and Canon Knollys and Dr Carpenter. On Saturday he remained in a semi-unconscious state, occasionally asking for water. About 11 o'clock at night he spoke his last words, "It is coming, it is coming." He was then seized with a sharp spasm, and his voice was not heard again, although it is believed he was partly conscious to the end. At seven in the morning he exhibited signs of dissolution. It is understood the dean of Westminster, on behalf of the queen, has offered burial for the archbishop in Westminster abbey. The decision rests with the deceased's daughters. Muffled peals were rung in the adjacent town of Croydon, and the archbishop's death was touchingly referred to at the morning services.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

Charles Wyndham, the actor, arrived in Chicago Sunday night. He was met at the train by two companies of the second regiment and escorted to the hotel, where he was received with an address of welcome by Mayor Harrison.

A delegation of about thirty produce dealers from Boston, on their way to Milwaukee to attend the national butter, egg and cheese convention, arrived in Chicago Sunday evening.

Patrick O'Brien, deputy sheriff, in a barroom difficulty with Lawson and Oscar Garie, in New Orleans, was shot five times and fatally wounded by the latter. Oscar was also shot in the wrist. The Garie brothers were arrested.

ON HAND
A Complete Stock of Fall
Fall Suitings and Overcoats
Also a full line of Gents Furnishing Goods.
BYRNE & O'HAIRE
Merchant Tailors g 8-6 d

MUTTON SHEEP!
—WE HAVE—
FOR SALE
500 FINE WETHERS.
For price call on or address [illegible] at Easton, El Paso County, Colo
wm 4 tf D. L. JACKSON & SON

C. WEIS,
Manufacturer of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
Repairing done. Send for circular.
399 Broadway, New York
Factories 63 Walker st., and Vienna, Austria
Raw Meerschaum and Amber for sale. wm2 1l

OLD PAPERS!
FOR SALE
—AT THE—
Gazette Office.

MILLS & HOGUE.
REAL ESTATE,
Loan and Insurance Agents.
TO EXCHANGE
Horses and Mules for City Property.
FOR SALE—Houses and lots in all parts of the city, and ranches in the county.
FOR RENT—A large list of property.
TO LOAN—money on real and chattel securities in amounts to suit.
k 3-3m

FORSYTH'S SCALES
U. S. Standard,
Of all descriptions, consisting of
COUNTER, GROCER, PLATFORM, WAREHOUSE, STOCK, HAY AND RAILWAY TRACK SCALES.
PRICES AT BED ROCK.
Brinkerhoff, Burnell & Joliet
BARB FENCE WIRE,
Bob Sleds and Sleighs,
Dederick Hay Presses, Steel Wire Bale Ties
The Largest Stock of
Agricultural Implements
In the State
Address for circulars
W. J. KINSLY, Denver, Colo.

OSTRANDER & THOMAS
DEALERS IN
LUMBER
AND
Building Material of All Kinds.
INCLUDING
BUILDING PAPER, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, GLASS, &c.
Nevada Avenue, South of Huerfano Street
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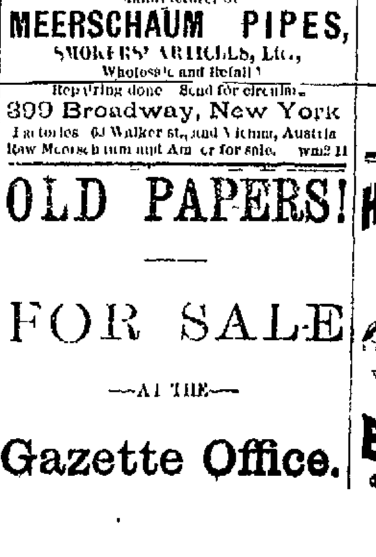
AINSWORTH BROWN
Opera House Block
Painters' Materials and Oils,
WALL PAPER, GLASS,
Shade Goods and Shade Fixtures,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
Painting, Paper Hanging and Calcimining.
f 16-t

Various Causes—
Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric. It lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.
For sale by all druggists.

In the Whole History of Medicine
No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.
For sale by all druggists.
A. Sagendorf & Co., agents. dwg 11 ly



[illegible] fashionable [illegible] is the advance of [illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters [illegible] invigorant which tones the system [illegible] and [illegible] the liver [illegible] and promotes a regular habit of body. For sale by druggists.
dwg1-ly

F. G. ROWE,
Real Estate.
MONEY LOANED
On good real estate security.

FOR SALE!
Fine residence, Tejon st	$4,500
4 acres in city, plenty fruit and fine improvements	7 500
Splendid place on Cascade ave.,	11,000
Corner, Nevada ave., with cottage	000
50x100, Wahsatch ave.,	350
Cottage, Tejon st., 5 rooms together with furniture	1 00
Elegant residence, all modern improvements, fine location, price	Low
Cottage house, 4 rooms	650
Choice ranch pays 20 per cent	1 000
Charming residence, 8 rooms, on N. Tejon, fine porches	4, 00
Splendid ranch near city	reasonable
Tejon st. corner, fronting south and east, with good house	1 800
Cottage, South Nevada ave	950
Double house, Tejon st	500
Corner lot, S. Nevada ave	75
Profitable business for sale	
Cottage 6 rooms, Wahsatch ave	1,300
Weber street residence with most elegant grounds	6 000
Charming residence Weber st	000
Ranch, good hay and grain—land joins fine range	3 000
Residence, 7 room, S. Weber	2 500
Beautiful cottage, Tejon st	5 500
Ranch, cuts 350 tons hay	fine investment
Residence, N. Nevada ave	170
50x190 N. Weber st	0
Very pleasant residence, Huerfano st	1 600
South and east corner, Tejon st	1 200
Cottage, Nevada ave	950
Small house, S. Nevada ave	550
14 acres close to city, shade trees and improvements	00
Ranch of 20 acres near town	1 100
Modern residence, Nevada ave	00
A bargain and a beauty on S. Nevada ave	1 700
Furnished house, Nevada ave., easy payments, bargain	5,500
Valuable property, Tejon st., if sold at once	2,800
Residence of 7 rooms, Cascade ave., modern improvements	4 500
Vacant lot, North Nevada ave	bargain
Residence, Pike's Peak ave fully furnished, very desirable	bargain

FOR RENT.
Furnished cottage, Tejon st., $	
Furnished house of 6 rooms, $	
Furnished house of 4 rooms, $	
Furnished house of 6 rooms $50	
Furnished house of 7 rooms $7	
Furnished house, Boulder st $	
Furnished house of 7 rooms, Pike's Peak ave., $65	
16 unfurnished houses from $5 to $10 each	

The above embraces but a small portion of the properties I have for sale.
Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or loaning money are cordially invited to call.
Carriage always in attendance to examine property.
F. G. ROWE, Tejon street, opposite Opera House.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits
Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, all powerful blood making, blood cleansing and life sustaining, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.
For sale by all druggists.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.
For sale by all dealers.

DRUGS! DRUGS!
THE HUERFANO STREET
DRUG STORE
[illegible]
Complete Line of New Drugs
[illegible]
C. STOCKBRIDGE, Manager.
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Wills & Sharpless,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
INSURANCE CO.
Fire Insurance Written in the Best American and Foreign Companies.
Over 200 Lots in all Parts of the City for Sale at Moderate Prices.
NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.
Improved Properties in Good Locations on Easy Terms.
$10,000 TO LOAN
On improved Real Estate security in sums to suit borrowers.

SPECIAL.
[illegible]

FOR RENT.
FURNISHED.
[illegible]

STORE ROOM.
A large well situated store room on North Tejon street. Per month $[illegible]. Favorable terms made to party desiring yearly lease.

UNFURNISHED.
[illegible]

OFFICE NO. 1 N. TEJON STREET
Opp. Opera House

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
Cards under this head [illegible] Any other matter will be charged at our card rates.

DR. C. F. EDWARDS,
DENTIST,
HAS returned from the East and will be pleased to see his patients at his office opposite the opera house.

DR. W. N. MESERVE
DENTIST.
UNION BLOCK

JOHN CAMPBELL
(Successor to Helm & Campbell)
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite [illegible]

TRADE DIRECTORY.
All cards under this head consist of announcements of particular branch of trade [illegible] Any other matter in them will be charged for at our card rates.

W. C. T. U.
The W. C. T. U. meets [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] each month in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

MEAT MARKET
NORTH END MARKET [illegible]
[illegible]

CONFECTIONERY
[illegible]

STATE
SCHOOL OF MINES
GOLDEN, COLORADO.
Fall Term Begins Wednesday, Sept 27 '82.
[illegible] laboratories and lecture rooms supplied with new and valuable apparatus, and the corps of instruction larger than ever before. Every facility [illegible] for the most complete course in
Mining Engineering & Metallurgy,
SPECIAL COURSES
In Assaying, Surveying and Chemical Analysis.
TUITION FREE.
For [illegible] particulars address
Albert C. Hale, Ph. D.
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Box [illegible] GOLDEN, Col.

S. I. SESSIONS
Contractor & Builder
SHOP [illegible] P. O. box [illegible] All work promptly attended to.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

DAILY GAZETTE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Concluded from First Page.

civilians in their profession under appropriate control and direction.

LIGHT HOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.

The secretary advises that the lighthouse service and coast service be transferred as now organized from the treasury to the navy department, and he also suggests for reasons which he assigns that a similar transfer may wisely be made of cruising revenue vessels.

MERCANTILE MARINE

The secretary depicts the marine and he calls attention to the continued decadence and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to foreign bottoms. This subject is of the utmost importance to national welfare. Methods of reviving American ship building and of restoring the United States flag in the ocean carrying trade should receive the immediate attention of congress. We have mechanics, skill and abundant labor for the manufacture of modern iron steamships in the face of competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships is the greater cost of labor and in sailing higher taxes and greater interest on capital, while the ocean highways are already monopolized by our formidable competitor. These obstacles should in some way be overcome and by our quick communication with foreign lands we should not continue to depend wholly on vessels built in the yards of other countries and sailing under foreign flags. With no United States steamers on the principal lines or for any foreign ports, our facilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the nations which build and sail the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages for increasing trade.

POSTAL SERVICE

The report of the postmaster general gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department and contains many valuable data and accompanying suggestions which cannot fail to be of interest. The information which it affords that the receipts exceeded the expenditures must be very gratifying to congress and the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim particular attention I refer you to his observations in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowances, for extending the money order system, of enlarging the functions of the postal establishment so as to bring under its control the telegraph system of the country, though from this last and most important recommendation I must withhold my concurrence.

CHEAPER POSTAGE

At the last session of congress several bills were introduced into the house of representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of two cents per half ounce. I have given much study and reflection to this subject and am thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the policy of the government from its foundation to defray as far as possible the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage. It has never been claimed however that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As has been stated already the report of the postmaster general shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in this department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the necessary expenditure. Unless some change is made in existing laws the profits of the postal service in a very few years will swell the revenue of the government many millions of dollars. The time seems auspicious, therefore, for some reduction in rates of postage. In what shall that reduction consist?

A review of the legislation which has been had on this subject during the last thirty years discloses that domestic letters constitute the only class of mail matter which has never been favored by a substantial reduction of rates. I am convinced that the burden of maintaining the service falls most unequally upon this class and that more than any other it is entitled to present relief. That such relief may be extended without detriment to other public interests, and will be discovered on reviewing the results of former reductions. Prior to the act of 1845 the postage upon a letter composed of a single sheet was as follows: Conveyed 30 miles or less, six cents; between 30 and 80 miles, 10 cents; between 80 and 150 miles 12½ cents; between 150 and 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. By the act of 1845 the postage upon a single letter conveyed for any distance under 300 miles was five cents, for any greater distance at ten cents. By act of 1851 it was provided that a single letter if prepaid, should be carried any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles for three cents and any greater distance for six cents. It will be noticed that both these reductions were of a radical character and relatively quite as important as the one which are now proposed. In each case there ensued a temporary loss of revenue but there was a sudden and large influx of business which substantially repaired that loss within three years. Unless the experience of past legislation in this country and elsewhere goes for nought it may be safely predicted that the stimulus of fifty per cent reduction in the tax for carriage would at once increase the number of letters consigned to the mail. The advantage of secrecy would lead to a very general substitution of sealed packets for postal cards and open circulars, and in divers other ways the volume of first class matter would be enormously augmented. Such increase amounted in England in the first year after the adoption of a penny postage to more than 125 per cent. As a rule, the details of which cannot be here set forth, I have been convinced that the deficiency for the first year after the proposed reduction would not exceed seven per cent of the expenditures, or three million dollars, while the deficiency after the reduction of 1845 was more than fourteen per cent, and after that of 1851 twenty-seven per cent. Another interesting comparison is afforded by statistics furnished me by the postoffice department. The act of 1845 was passed in the face of the fact that there existed a deficiency of more than $30,000; that of 1851 was encountered by the slight surplus of $132,000. The excess of revenue in the next fiscal year is likely to be $10,000,000. If congress should approve these suggestions it may be deemed desirable to supply to some extent the deficiency which must for a time result by increasing the charge for carrying merchandise, which is now only 16 cents per pound; but even without such an increase I am confident that the receipts under the diminished rates would equal expenditures after the lapse of three or four years.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The report of the department of justice brings anew to your notice the necessity of enlarging the present system of federal jurisdiction so as to effectually answer the requirements of the ever-increasing litigation with which it is called upon to deal. The attorney general renews the suggestions of his predecessor that in the interest of justice better provision than the existing laws afford should be made in certain judicial districts for granting the fees of witnesses and jurors.

STAR ROUTE FRAUDS

In the message of December last I referred to pending criminal proceedings grown out of the fraud known as the "Star route service of the postoffice department" and I advised you that I had enjoined upon the attorney general and associate counsel to whom the interests of the government were entrusted the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law all such persons who might be found chargeable with those offenses. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred. It occupied many weeks of the attention of the supreme court of this district, and was conducted with great zeal and ability. It resulted in disagreement of the jury, but the causes have again been placed on the calendar, and will shortly be retried. If any guilty person shall finally escape punishment for their offense it will not be for lack of diligent and urgent efforts of the prosecution.

BANKRUPT LAW

I trust that some agreement may be reached which will speedily aid congress with concurrence of the executive to afford the commercial community the benefits of national bankrupt laws.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

The report of the secretary of the interior with its accompanying documents presents full statements of the varied operations of that department in respect to Indians and Indian affairs. Nothing has occurred which has changed or seriously modified the views to which I devoted much space in a former communication to congress. I renew the recommendations therein contained as to extending to the Indians the protection of law allotting land in severalty to such as desire it and making suitable provision for the education of youth. Such provision as the secretary forcibly insists will prove unavailing unless it is broad enough to include all those who are able and willing to make use of it, and it should not only relate to intellectual training but also to instructions in such manual labor and simple and useful arts as can be made practicable and available.

FORFEITED RAILROAD GRANTS

Among other important subjects which are included in the secretary's report and which will doubtless furnish occasion for congressional action may be mentioned the neglect of the railroad companies to which large grants were made by acts of '62 and '64 to take the title thereto and consequent inequitable exemption from local taxation.

EDUCATION NEEDED

No survey of mere material condition can fail to suggest enquiries as to the moral and intellectual progress of the people. The census returns disclose an alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country, where the provision for schools is mostly inadequate. It is a momentous question for the decision of congress whether immediate substantial aid should be extended to the general government for supplementary efforts of private beneficence and of state and territorial legislatures in behalf of education.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The regulation of interstate commerce has already been the subject of your deliberations. One of the incidents of the marvellous extension of the railway system of the country has been the inception of such measures by the corporations which own or control the roads as has tended to impair the advantages of healthful competition and awake hurtful discrimination in the adjustment of freighting. The inequalities have been corrected in several states by appropriate legislation, the effect of which is confined to their own territory. So far as such mischiefs affect commerce between the states or between any one of the states and a foreign country is a subject of national concern, and congress alone can afford relief.

THE MORMON EVIL

The results which have thus far attended the enforcement of the recent statute for the suppression of polygamy in the territories are reported by the secretary of the interior. It is not probable that any additional legislation in this regard will be deemed advisable until the effect of existing laws shall be more closely observed and studied. I congratulate you that the commissioners under whose supervision those laws have been put in operation have been encouraged that the evil at which they are aimed may be suppressed without resort to such radical measures as in some quarters have been thought indispensable to success.

THE TERRITORIES.

The close relation of the general government to the territories preparing to be great states may well engage your special attention. It is there that the Indian disturbances occur and that polygamy has found room for its growth. I cannot doubt that a careful survey of the territorial question will be of the highest utility. Life and property would be more secure. The liability of outbreaks between Indians and whites would be lessened the public domain would be more securely guarded and better progress would be made in the instruction of the young. Alaska is still without any form of civil government. If means were provided for the education of its people and the protection of their lives and property, the immense resources of the region would invite permanent settlements and open new fields for industry and enterprise.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS

The report of the commissioner of agriculture presents an account of the labors of that department during the last year, and includes information of much interest to the general public. The condition of the forests and the wasteful manner in which their destruction is taking place give cause for serious apprehension. Their action in protecting the earth's surface, in modifying the extremes of climate and in regulating and sustaining the flow of springs and streams, is not well understood and their importance in relation to the growth of the country cannot be safely disregarded. They are fast disappearing before destructive fires and the legitimate requirements of our increasing population, and their total extinction cannot be long delayed, unless better methods than now prevail shall be adopted for their preservation. The attention of congress is invited to the necessity of additional legislation to secure the preservation of the valuable forests still remaining on the public domain, especially in extreme western states and territories where the necessity for their preservation is greater than in less mountainous regions and where the prevailing dryness of the climate renders their restoration if they are once destroyed, well nigh impossible.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

The communication which I made to congress at its first session in December last contained a full statement of my sentiments in relation to the principal rules which ought to govern appointments to public service, referring to the various plans which heretofore had been subjects of discussion in the national legislature, plans which in the main were modelled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked certain of the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished.

I felt bound to state [illegible] whether they or any of them would afford an adequate remedy for the evils which they aimed to correct. I decided nevertheless that if the proposed measures proved acceptable to congress they would receive the unhesitating support of the executive. Since the suggestions were submitted for your consideration there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they relate, but there has in the meanwhile been an increase in public interest on that subject and the people of the country apparently without distinction of party have in various ways and upon frequent occasions given expression of their earnest wish for prompt and definite action. In my judgment such action should be no longer postponed. I may add that my own sense of its pressing importance has been quickened by observation in a practical phase of the matter to which attention has more than once been called by my predecessors. The civil list now comprises about one hundred thousand persons, the larger part of whom must under the terms of the constitution be selected by the president either directly or through his own appointees. In the early years of the administration of the government the personal direction of appointments to the civil service may not have been an irksome task for the executive, but now that burden has increased fully a hundredfold. It has become greater than he ought to bear and it necessarily diverts his time and attention from the proper discharge of other duties no less delicate and responsible, and which in the very nature of things cannot be delegated to other hands. In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the constitution has established for filling minor offices in the public service, but whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard it is certain that much relief may be afforded not only to the president and to the heads of the departments, but to senators and representatives in congress by discreet legislation. They would be protected in a great measure by the bill now pending before the senate or by any other which should embody its important features from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining conflicting claims and pretensions of candidates. I trust before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of evils which are connected with the present methods of appointment. I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end. As they must fix the term and tenure of office of the subordinate employes of the government, it seems to be generally agreed that whatever their extent or character the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by fidelity to the fortunes of an individual or a party. It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or of that bureau if they feel assured that the removal of one and the accession of another will not involve the dismissal of honest and faithful subordinates whose duties are purely administrative and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of political principles or the success of any political party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the senate bill to which I have already referred exclusively applies, while neither that bill nor any other prominent scheme for improving the civil service concerns the highest grade of officers who are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. I feel bound to correct a prevailing misapprehension as to the frequency with which the present executive has deposed the incumbent of an office and appointed another in his stead. It has been repeatedly alleged that he has in this particular signally departed from the course which has been pursued under recent administrations of the government. The facts are as follows: The whole number of executive appointments during the four years immediately preceding Mr. Garfield's accession was 2,696. Of this number 244, or nine per cent., involved the removal of previous incumbents. The ratio of removals to the whole number of appointments must be the same during each of these four years. In the first year, over 79 appointments, there were 74 removals or 93 per cent., in the second, with 97 appointments, there were 35 removals, or 35 per cent., in the third, with 480 appointments, there were 48 removals, or 10 per cent., in the fourth, with forty two appointments, there were thirty seven removals, or eighty six per cent. In the four months of President Garfield's administration there were thirty appointments and nine removals, or twenty two per cent. Precisely the same number of removals have taken place in the fourteen months which have since elapsed, but they constitute only seven-eighths per cent. of the number of appointments within that period and less than two-sixths of the entire list of officials, 2,459, exclusive of the army and navy, which is filled by presidential appointment.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS

I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplanting the existing provisions of the laws in relation to political assessments. In July last I authorized a public announcement that employes of the government should regard themselves as at liberty to exercise their pleasure in making or helping to make political contributions or refusing to make contributions, and their action in that regard would in no manner affect their official status. In this announcement I acted on the view which I had always maintained and still maintain that public officers should be absolutely free to give or withhold a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and doubtless not without foundation, that by the solicitation of superiors and by other modes such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only motive for giving has been fear of what might befall them if they refused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary. In my judgment their collection should be prohibited by law. A bill which will effectually suppress them will receive my cordial approval.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

I hope that however numerous and urgent may be the demands on your attention the interest of this district will not be forgotten. The denial to its residents of the great right of suffrage in its relation to national, state and municipal actions, imposes on congress the duty of affording the best administration which its wisdom can devise. The report of the district commissioners indicates certain measures whose adoption would seem to be very desirable. I instance in particular those which relate to arrears of tax, to steam railroads and to assessment of real property.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Among the questions which have been the topic of recent debate in the halls of congress none are of greater gravity than those relating to the ascertainment of the vote for presidential electors, and the amendment of the constitution for devolving the executive functions upon the vice president when the president suffers from inability to discharge the powers of his office. I trust no embarrassment may result from a failure to determine these questions before another national election.

NATIONAL BLESSINGS

The closing year has been replete with blessings which we owe to the Giver of All Good. We offer our reverent acknowledgement for the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations, for the death of sectional animosities, for the exuberance of our harvests and the triumph of our mining and manufacturing interests, the spread of intelligence and the conservation of the public interests, for the growth of the country in all elements of national greatness. For these and countless other blessings we should rejoice and be glad. I trust that under the inspiration of this great prosperity our counsels may be harmonious, and that the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice and economy may be for the adoption of measures in which the congress and the executive may heartily unite.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR

WANTED

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—All [illegible] who have bought all the [illegible] new Bird's Eye View of Colorado Springs and Manitou and I shall be ready to deliver the picture about December 10. Price $1.20 each. [illegible] sold here only by subscription at $1. Leave your name now if you want to be sure of one as we shall only have a limited number and no more can be had when these are gone, as the stone on which they are printed is to be rubbed off when our order is filled. Foll & Howbert. d1-30

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—A new brick dwelling corner Nevada ave and Huerfano st; seven large rooms, four closets, bath room, pantry, two porches. The house is complete with all modern [illegible]. Will lease for one two or three years at moderate rate. For particulars apply to W. S. Stratton at the house. m d tf

FOR RENT—Well furnished rooms for stationary washstands, Bijou street west of [illegible]. Call on John Kelly, No 48 [illegible] st. m 3*

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FOR SALE—The best quality of lock hay delivered to any part of the city. Also good oat straw by the load. Leave orders with Stevens & House. 1 21 tf

FOR SALE—Household furniture, sewing machine and first class piano forte cheap. At Dr. 3 Davis residence, Wasatch ave. 1 30 tf

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FOR SALE—Our entire stock of dry goods at a bargain. Monk & Ingalsbe. d 21 tf

FOR SALE—Old papers for wrapping purposes. Special rates [illegible] large lots. Apply at this office. tf

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A SILK HANDKERCHIEF—Call at 11 Cascade avenue, pay for this notice and take away. m 5 1*

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DAILY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1882

TIME TABLE.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

Leave Colo Springs.	Leave Manitou
9 30 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
11 00 p. m.	11 20 a. m
4 40 p m.	3 40 p m.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

Trains going South	Trains going North.
No 1 arrives 11 45 a m.	No. 2 arrives 4 25 p m.
No. 1 leaves 11.50 a m.	No. 2 leaves 4 30 p m
No. 3 arrives 10 30p m.	No. 4 arrives 4 20 a. m
No 3 leaves 10 35 p. m.	No. 4 leaves 4.25 a. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

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J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Hon. J. B. Orman, of Pueblo, was a guest at the Colorado Springs hotel yesterday

Enough of the new city hall building is completed to show that it will present a very good appearance.

City Clerk McCreery was kept very busy yesterday collecting and receipting for the semi annual water rents

Judge H. P. Bennett spent Sunday with friends in Colorado Springs and returned to his home in Denver yesterday.

Prof Finlayson informs us that it is a mistake that the Sleeping Queen will be repeated, no such idea having been thought of.

Mrs. Dr. S. Davis left yesterday afternoon on a visit to her home in Pennsylvania. She was accompanied as far as Denver by the doctor.

Either to-morrow or Thursday is the time set for the running of the first passenger train into Colorado Springs over the Denver & New Orleans road

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the opera house Saturday afternoon and evening. Reserved seats will be placed on sale at Howbert Bros.' Thursday evening

A very handsome painting of President Garfield, by Craig, our local artist, will be drawn at Sagendorf & Co's store this evening All holding tickets are requested to be present

Major Maccumber returned from his trip to the San Juan country on Sunday morning. He predicts that Silverton and many other camps in that vicinity will have a big boom next season

Prof. B. B. Minor will give this evening at half past seven o clock, in Court House hall, a lecture on "Eclipses of Transit of Venus. Besides the illustrations of these there will be a number of other highly pleasing magic lantern views. The price of admission will be but 25 cents.

The transit of Venus will occur to-morrow, and providing the weather is clear it will be visible between the hours of 7 a. m. and 1 p m. Observations will be taken from the Pike's Peak signal station, also by Prof. F. H. Loud, of Colorado college. The transit will be made visible by the use of smoked glass

The notice given for the meeting of the choral union was insufficient to insure a large attendance at the meeting last night A special meeting has been arranged for at Court House hall, on Thursday evening next, when it is expected important alterations will be made in the organization of the union.

Miss E Y. Hancock, who has been matron of the Home for Friendless Children since it was started, died very suddenly on Sunday morning from pneumonia after a sickness of only a day and a half. Miss Hancock has taken much interest in the Home, and its success can to a great extent be attributed to the active work done by her in its behalf. She came here from Kansas, where she had considerable experience in charitable institutions. Miss Hancock was a great favorite with the children at the Home and it will be a matter of great difficulty to fill the vacancy caused by her death. The funeral yesterday afternoon was attended by the board of trustees in a body and a large number of other friends The remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery.

Loan Exhibition

Editor GAZETTE.

In visiting the Loan Exhibition we see quite a large and choice selection of articles grouped together, bearing the cards of General and Mrs. Adams, one Navajo blanket alone bearing a value of $300, also an elegant fur rug I do not suppose they could duplicate even in South America. The bark shirt worn by the natives of that country is quite a curiosity, and the mode of its preparation, manner of weaving and coloring—a matter of much interest in the study of industries. Some beautiful embroideries claim notice, also two little figures dressed in the costume of the natives excite considerable attention. In a showcase quite centrally located in the hall one involuntarily pauses to admire the beauty and workmanship of a miniature bedstead made of solid silver by the natives of Bolivia. On the apex of the headboard, poised in the corolla of a handmade filigree flower, is a beautiful bird so delicately balanced that a breath of air imparts to it the graceful fluctuating motion of the living songster. Beside it we see a large pudding dish and an immense spoon of the same precious metal; also a veritable cup and saucer that came over in the Mayflower appeals very powerfully to the patriotic element in our natures A little in the background we see a bead belt beautifully wrought in color and pattern and holding suspended various little paraphernalia, and are told it was worn by the wife of Ouray, the white man's friend, and was given to Mrs Adams by Chipeta herself as a token of friendship. And we understand the oil painting of this Ute chief, which looks out upon us from the exalted position in the studio department, was also a present to the general whose word among the Indians was as good as gold Several other articles of interest, all of which deserve a minute description, bear testimony to the liberality of the donors, and as this was the first collection contributed to the Loan Exhibition from this locality General and Mrs. Adams deserve and receive the honor of the initiative and must share largely in the credit of its success.]

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BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion

Wilson's Boarding House, Cascade avenue, south of Moreno street. Price $4 50 for board and lodging For white men only m-5-6

Miss Warner will commence a course of instruction in object drawing, at her studio, 211 N, Cascade avenue, to day at 2 p m All interested are invited to call m-5-1*

HALLETT & BAKER, Undertakers and Embalmers No. 2 Pike's Peak Avenue. j 13 tf

Elegant Silver Bridal Presents. All n m 2-tf

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's cure. We guarantee it F S Robinson, agent dwb 12-6m

TRY YOUR LUCK

During the next thirty days every purchaser of five dollars worth of goods from us will receive a ticket entitling him to one chance in a $25 overcoat to be drawn January 1st, 1883, at our store DANIELS & WHAITE.

Colorado Springs, December 1, 1882. 1-30 tf

Mr. E J Gregory, agent for the 'Domestic Sewing Machine, will receive orders for repairs on all kinds of sewing machines. All work will be done in the most thorough manner in the repair department at the Denver office, the machines being sent and returned by express 1-28-6

Giddings & Stillman have just received a large line of imported Xmas Cards. 1 26-tf

Top and open buggies at cost at G S Barnes' 1 30-tf

STAR PATENT
The only patent Flour in market 1-7-tf

Persons wanting dry pine slabs and wood can have same delivered by leaving orders at Giles Crissey's lumber office J A Weir. 1 22 tf

Allen, the only Practical Manufacturing Jeweler] m-2 tf

August Wehrle is again in town and will tune and repair organs and pianos Tuning $3 00 Orders left at this office or James Duncan s will be promptly attended to 1-11-tf

Oil heating stoves at G S Barnes 1 30 tf

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you F E Robinson, agent dwb-12-6m

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. wd f-19 tf

To RANCHMEN.—Mason & Wright will be in Colorado Springs on or about October 20th with a car load of first class bucks, the best ever brought into Colorado wdk-14-tf

SEE THIS!—You are not compelled to take your prescriptions where your physician directs. Church & Co. will fill them correctly and at eastern prices. 1 14 tf

You can buy Rough and Ready of any leading grocer. tf

Mr L. C. Davis has the finest stock of Jewelry and the most experienced workmen in the state. 1-2-tf

Go to G S. Barnes for buggies, phaetons, canopy tops and light express wagons c 9 tf

For pure and fresh drugs, at eastern prices, go to Church & Co's drug store a 15-tf

Now is the time to 'polish up the handle of the big front door." We have a few old papers left that are suitable for that kind of work tf

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FIRST

National Bank,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital, - - - - *$50,000.*
Surplus, - - - - *10,000*

IRVING HOWBERT, President.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier.
J R. WHEELER, Ass t Cashier

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and [illegible] general banking business dw11?

"DOMESTIC!"

THE ★ STAR

THAT LEADS THEM ALL.

E. J. GREGORY, Agt.,

2d door north of Gazette office,

Tejon Street, Colo.

First class sewing machines for rent. b 24-6m

Everleth & Taylor,

—Dealers in—

GROCERIES,

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street Colorado Springs 12 1 tf

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THE CLIFF HOUSE

At Manitou Springs, Col.,

Is in first-class shape for the summer Parties looking for board at Manitou will do well to look at the accommodations afforded Reduced rates made for families by the week

1-27 tf E. E. NICHOLS, Proprietor

W. LENNOX & BRO

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And Dealers in

CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal Yard, near freight depot, Orders at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes an Durkee & Lee

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M. L. DeCOURSEY

REAL ESTATE COLUMN. [illegible] FARM.

For Sale "BEAVER RANCH," 3 miles south of Colorado Springs, (city of 7,000 population), 240 acres, mostly meadow, bottom land; Fountain river running through it, also private irrigating ditch and several large springs of pure soft water—a beaver pond and carp pond. Shade trees, pasture for 50 head cows or horses, cuts 250 to 300 tons hay, selling for $20 to $30 per ton. Dwelling houses, new shed and barns holding 300 tons hay. The entire property is well fenced I will sell this valuable ranch for $20,000, of which only $1,000 will be required in cash. Balance on long time, running to ten years, at 10 per cent. interest.

FOR SALE.

Ranch of 160 acres fenced, including 50 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and meadow land Good house, barn and corrals Abundance of water. $2 000

Ranch of 120 acres, of which 80 acres are fenced; good house, excellent springs, fine range, good pasture and hay lands; $1 200.

A neat and pleasant business for sale Small capital required. *A first rate chance.*

Beautiful cottage of 5 rooms on lot 50x190 feet, N. Tejon st House is new, has nice porches, city water, lovely lawn, shade and fruit trees, large bed of strawberries. A real bargain at $2,100

Neat cottage of 3 rooms. Desirable location, on corner lot 50x190 feet. Only $850.

Large brick house of 7 rooms, bath room, several closets, porches, city water, barn and garden Good location Lot 100x190 feet, facing east. $3,500, of which $2,000 may stand one year at 10 per cent.

Seven room house on best part of Weber street, city water, beautiful lawn, ornamental trees, shrubs, fine garden with raspberries, currants, grape vines, apple and cherry trees, all in bearing, two large beds of asparagus of seven years growth This is one of the most desirable properties in town and is in perfect order.

Neat four room cottage and first class lot in the heart of town Will be sold at a bargain

The finest corner on North Tejon street, 200x190, $6,000, or will divide it.

Six lots on Pike's Peak avenue between Tejon and Nevada.

Lot on best part of North Nevada avenue, 75x190. Cheap at $2,000

Elegant house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room and all conveniences, large porches, splendid lawn, trees and shrubbery, stone cellar, first-class stable; lot 75x190, on best part of Weber street. Will sell furniture with house if desired.

A first class property only two blocks from new post office. Lot 50x190 feet, with house (partly new) size 26x80 feet containing 12 rooms, ceilings 10 feet high throughout. Also a wash room, cow house, hen house, etc. The house is partly furnished, and will be sold with furniture at the very low figure of $4,000. In this is included a good milch cow and fifty chickens.

Fine two story house of seven rooms and three closets; nice shade trees, porch in front, city water stable for three horses House and stable were built during the past summer. Lot 50x190 feet. A bargain at $3,000, of which amount $1,500 may stand for one year at 10 per cent.

A splendid corner 100x190 feet on N. Weber street, on which are erected three lovely cottages renting for $77 per month. City water and gas pipes in cottages; open grate fire places in parlors; nice lawns and stables. This property is a bargain at $6,500.

Nice cottage of 5 rooms on lot 50x200 feet on Pike's Peak avenue; cellar, lawn, nicely fenced and stable; water in house; only $2,500.

Several nice lots in the neighborhood of the new postoffice site.

House of 4 rooms; lot 50x190, lawn, trees, stable. Good location. A bargain at $800.

House of 5 rooms; city water. Lot 50x190. First class location. Only $1050.

House of 6 rooms, stable for ten horses, lot 50x190 all in grass, located on Nevada avenue close to business centre of city. A bargain at $4,000.

Several splendid corners on North Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber streets.

House of 5 rooms, pantry, cellar, porch, stone foundation, well, 3 acres of ground, east of city. $1,200.

House of 7 rooms, porch, city water, lot 80 x100, Huerfano, near Weber, $2,600.

FOR RENT.

House and 20 acres of garden land, under ditch and in the city limits. Will rent cheap to right parties.

House of 6 rooms, city water, with stable for 4 horses, in heart of city, $20 per mo. to April 1st,

Lovely furnished house of 5 rooms on best part of Nevada avenue; $50 per month

Store building on Tejon st., 12½x55 feet, only $25 per month

Unfurnished house of 8 rooms, only $25 per month

Neat four room cottage, corner Bijou and Weber sts.

Beautifully located furnished house of 12 rooms. Only $60 per month for the winter.

House of 4 rooms. Good location. $16 per month.

Large brick building in center of city, containing 10 rooms, large cellar, water on both floors. Suitable for private residence, boarding house or place of business.

I have for rent on reasonable terms several offices in the Odel block, next to the postoffice. These offices are finished off very beautifully, are light and cool, and are furnished with gas and running water. For many purposes the location is the best in the city.

Neat cottage of 3 rooms. Desirable location, on corner lot. Only $7 per month

Large brick house of 7 large rooms and bath room; lot 100x100 feet, facing east Good location. $35 per month.

Fine store building on Pike's Peak avenue between Tejon and Nevada ave.

Unfurnished house of 6 rooms on Nevada ave, Splendid location.

Offices in the new Strettell block, elegantly finished and furnished with all modern conveniences.

M. L. DeCOURSEY,

Real Estate Agent.

[illegible]

AT

Aiken's Music Store and Museum

Seal Sacques.
Seal Sacques.
Seal Sacques.

AT

AIKEN'S MUSIC STORE

—AND

MUSEUM.

SEAL DOLMANS.
SEAL DOLMANS.
SEAL DOLMANS.

AT

Aiken's Music Store and Museum

Having taken the agency in this city of Messrs Weber, Howland & Co s Fur Goods, I am prepared to furnish anything in the way of manufactured Furs at the same prices at which they are sold in Denver

AT COST!
AT COST!
AT COST!

I have decided to close out my own stock of Fur Goods remaining over from last year, and instead of waiting till after the holidays before making a reduction I offer them NOW at cost or LESS THAN COST This lot valued at $300 comprises

Muffs and Boas,
Gents' Caps,
Children's Sets,
Fur Gloves, Etc.

GLOVES AND MITTENS

$300 worth at cost to close out,

GLOVES AND MITTENS

As I do not wish to handle

GLOVES AND MITTENS

This class of goods any longer.

STATIONERY

AT COST.

A small lot of about $50 worth brought over from my Manitou branch store will be sold at cost as it is out of my line.

I also offer reductions on nearly everything in my store I wish to sell a large quantity of goods rather than to make a profit on a few.

Do not forget to call on me when you are looking for

Holiday Presents,
Holiday Presents,
Holiday Presents.

Aiken's Music Store and Museum

NO. 105 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

dwl-26 1m

DECORATIVE ART NOVELTIES

For Artists' and Amateurs' Christmas Work.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Children's Xmas Books.
Prang's Xmas Cards.
[illegible]

k-14-6m

Christmas Goods! Christmas Goods!

On Monday, December 4th, we will open a magnificent display of Christmas Goods in both

USEFUL & FANCY ARTICLES

Including all the latest novelties that have appeared in the eastern markets.

OUR STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

IS NOW COMPLETE

There has been a fall in eastern prices and we are giving our customers the benefit The great number of buyers testify to the beauty and cheapness of our stock.

Laces and Fancy Neckwear a Specialty.

We have a beautiful display of

PRANG'S CHRISTMAS CARDS

SOLE MANUFACTURER'S AGENT FOR MARCUS WARD & CO.'S CARDS.

A special bargain in Brocade Silks at 75 cents and $1 00 reduced from $1 50 and $2 00.

FERRIS & JONES.

One door east of Tejon Street on Pike's Peak Avenue.

"Verity ad Fiasm." dwal-1y

A CARD

Our Toys are on second floor but if you intend purchasing anything in that line it will pay you to inspect our display. Dolls regardless of cost, as we are going to close the out. Everything in the Toy line at reduced rates. Stock open for inspection Monday, December 4th.

Respectfully,

m 3 tf HOWBERT BROS.

GIDDINGS & STILLMAN

Are offering handsome

EMBROIDERED ROBES

For $15, former price $25. Also

[illegible],

All wool, 48 inches wide for 65 cents; former price $1. Ladies' Children's and Misses'

CLOAKS AND ULSTERS,

Cheaper then the Cheapest

Ladies' Gents' and Children's Underwear.

And every lady knitting hosiery should buy some of the famous 4 ply German Finger Yarn which we have just received. Call and see our

PLUSHES, SILKS, VELVETS AND WORSTED GOODS.

Giddings & Stillman. j-30-tf

Great Reduction in Prices!

For the next thirty days, to reduce my stock, I shall make a reduction in prices of all

WINTER WRAPS!

—COMPRISING—

Fur and Silk Lined Silk Dolmans and Circulars, Beaver and diagonal Dolmans, Jackets, Ulsters, Knit Woolen Goods,

SILKS, SATINS AND DRESS GOODS,

Of all kinds, Shawls and all other fancy Woolen and Knit Goods. My stock of

Ladies' Gents' and Children's Underwear

Is complete and will be sold at prices to please the closest buyer.

My stock of Carpets is full in Body and Tapestry Brussels and Ingrains I trust those in want of Carpets, will see my stock and prices before purchasing. Those desiring to buy

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

For Ladies' Gents' and Children can find many suitable for such at my store.

RESPECTFULLY,

D. J. MARTIN.

1-30-1m